

ALCOHOL & DRUG use in South Dakota High Schools 2013

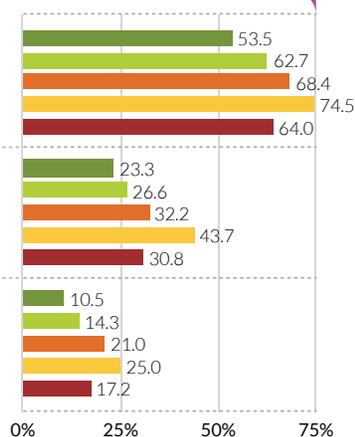
Why is this problematic?

Adolescence is a period of both risk and opportunity in which youth often take risks that may jeopardize their health and safety. Early substance use and regular substance use and abuse by youth are linked to a host of negative consequences including academic failure, involvement in the criminal justice system, poor health outcomes, suicide, and unintentional injury and death¹.

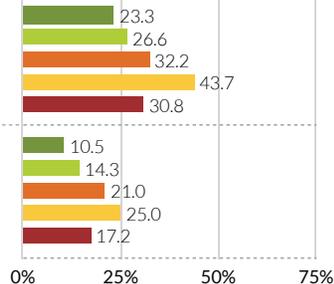
ALCOHOL (by grade)



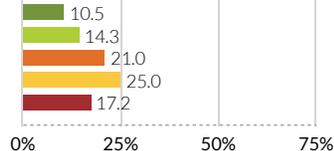
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life



Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days



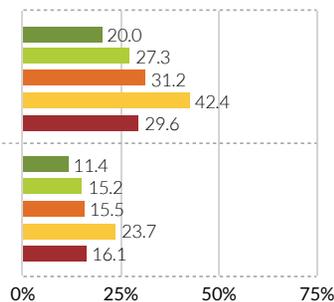
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days



MARIJUANA (by grade)



Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life



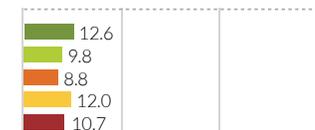
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days



OTHER DRUGS (by grade)



Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days



Percentage of students who have used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or Spice) one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life



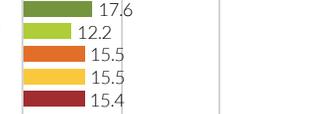
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months



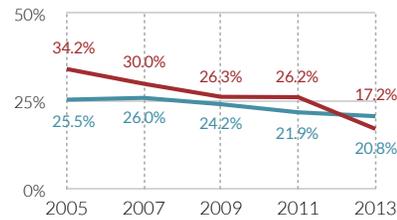
ALCOHOL TRENDS

30

Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days



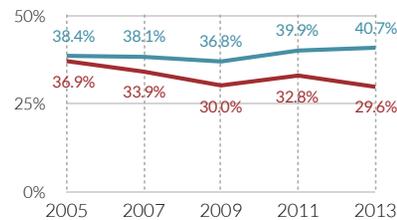
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MARIJUANA TRENDS

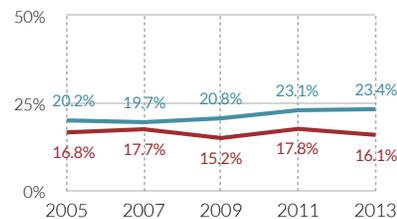


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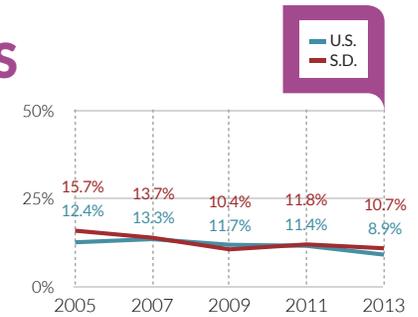
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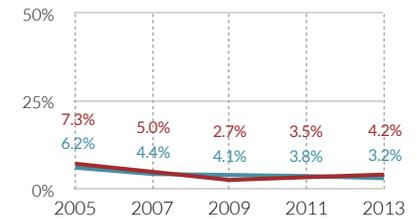
OTHER DRUG TRENDS



Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life



Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life



What works?

- Environmental-level interventions that reduce opportunities for underage drinking, increase enforcement and penalties for alcohol and drug use, and reduce community tolerance and acceptance of youth alcohol and drug use.
- Individual-level interventions, which seek to change knowledge, attitudes, motivations, and enhance refusal skills for youth and promote pro-social decision making².

References

1. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Available from: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh283/111-120.htm>
2. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Alcohol Alert. Available from: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/AA67/AA67.htm>